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is widely followed in New Zealand, where bracken is even more common than it is here. Locally it is more plentiful in dry, rather sandy regions than elsewhere, and it often makes great, branching fronds over four feet high, the stalks of which are hard, black, and wiry.

In Normandy and Brittany, bracken, the cut-off stem of which simulates a holy symbol, has for ages been used by the peasants to ward off witches from their pastures. And at least one book on religious botany says that its fresh foliage was used, among innumerable other "cradle grasses," to line the cradle at Bethlehem.

Another news article, from a Syracuse paper, tells of a local fern garden with fifty-two species harbored in a back yard at one time, most of them from Onondaga County woods. Francis B. Gregory, of 725 East Willow St., is the fern grower. Other Syracuse fern students may be interested to make his acquaintance.

WHAT FERNS SHOULD BE PROTECTED IN YOUR STATE?—In New York state, the Vermont list might well be duplicated, as far as the same species occur with us. Of course we should add the hart's tongue, and the climbing fern of which records exist, though it may be too late to save the latter. *Asplenium montanum* and *Cheilanthes lanosa* would also demand protection; also the rarer botrychiums, though the commercial plant seller would scarcely be an enemy of these, only the thoughtless botanical collector. Again I refer to the Vermont list published in the preceding issue of the Fern Journal, to cover *Dryopteris Goldiana*, and others sufficiently prized by the plant sellers to be in danger. Have I left out any others?—R. C. B.

The third of a note-worthy series of plant exhibits was held by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in